



CDPAC/CSL CRIB Notes

Head Start

October 2001



Building Their Futures: How Early Head Start Programs are Enhancing the Lives of Infants and Toddlers in Low-Income Families, Summary Report. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (January 2001) 27p.

FULL TEXT: www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/buildsumm.pdf

“This preliminary summary of program impacts shows that programs successfully delivered their intended services and that participating children performed significantly better in cognitive, language, and social-emotional development than non-participating children. Participating parents also showed more positive parenting behavior, reported less physical punishment of their children, and provided more help for them to learn at home.”

[Request CDPAC 120]

California Head Start State Collaboration Office Action Plan – July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002.

California Department of Education. (2001) 4p.

FULL TEXT: www.cde.ca.gov/cv/branch/chssco/actionplan.htm

“This plan was developed with the input of the California Head Start-State Collaboration Office Advisory Committee in its February 2001 meeting, and discussions with staff of the CHSA, ACF Region IX and CDE. The Action Plan addresses the following issues: 1) access to health care, 2) accessibility, availability, and quality of child care, 3) collaboration with welfare partners, 4) education opportunities in early childhood programs, 5) family literacy and 6) children with disabilities.”

[Request CDPAC 231]

“Early Head Start for Low-Income Families with Infants and Toddlers.” By Emily Fenichel and Tammy L. Mann. *The Future of Children* (Spring/Summer 2001) 7p.

FULL TEXT: http://www.futureofchildren.org/usr_doc/vol11no1ART12%2Epdf

“This report briefly reviews Early Head Start’s short history and describes the program’s key components. It also focuses on the initiative’s vision of quality, which includes flexibility in serving individual and community needs.”

[Request CDPAC 232]

“An Early Start On Education.” By Jay Mathews. *Washington Post* (August 14, 2001) 2p.

FULL TEXT: www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A7100-2001Aug13?language=printer

“Should parents be trained to give their children early care and stimulation or should children be brought to special programs where teachers can do the job? This article explores the advantages of both and concludes that neither method is superior to the other and that both are necessary.”

[Request CDPAC 233]

Financial Management Issues in Head Start Programs Utilizing Other Sources of Funding. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. (March 8, 2001) 6p.

FULL TEXT: www.headstartinfo.org/publications/im01/im01_06.htm

“This ‘information memorandum’ to Head Start Grantees and Delegate Agencies clarifies grants management and financial management policies that apply when Head Start funds are used in conjunction with other sources of funding.”

[Request CDPAC 234]

Head Start-Child Care Partnership Study. By Sharon L. Kagan, Marce Verzaro-O’Brien, Una Kim and Megan Formica. The Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy. Yale University. (Winter 2000) 111p.

FULL TEXT: www.quilt.org/pdfdocs/BushBooklet.pdf

“This study examines the benefits and challenges of the need for Head Start to establish partnerships with community organizations. Partnerships have integrated Head Start into communities, increased access to comprehensive care, and allowed parents to pursue new employment options. Staff quality, turnover and compensation issues stood out as the biggest challenges faced by partnerships.”

[Request CDPAC 235]

Head Start Children’s Entry into Public School: A Report on the National Head Start/Public School Early Childhood Transition Demonstration Study: Executive Summary. Civitan International Research Center, University of Alabama at Birmingham. (November 28, 2000) 13p.

FULL TEXT: <http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/exesummary/summary.htm>

“This study clearly refutes the longstanding view of a ‘fade-out effect’ of benefits for Head Start children. When Head Start philosophy is implemented in the first few years of public school, the vast majority of former Head Start children are able to achieve at least at the national average.”

[Request CDPAC 236]

Head Start FACES: Longitudinal Findings on Program Performance – Third Progress Report. U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. (January 2001) 159p.

FULL TEXT: www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/core/pubs_reports/faces/PMC3rdReport.pdf

“Outcome and process data for the Program Performance Measures mandated by Head Start are presented for 1997 and 1998. The data are organized by the five primary objectives: enhance children’s healthy growth and development; strengthen families as the primary nurturers of their children; provide children with educational, health, and nutritional services; link children and families to needed community services; and ensure well-managed programs that involve parents in decision-making.”

[Request CDPAC 237]

Head Start: Strengthening Collaboration Policy. National Governors Association. (2000) 2p.

FULL TEXT:

www.nga.org/nga/legislativeUpdate/policyPositionDetailPrint/1,1390,343,00.html

“This policy position paper states that governors are committed to improving coordination and collaboration among programs. The intent is to create a system that is more responsive to the needs of working parents and the need for children to participate in high quality programs that involve communities.”

[Request CDPAC 238]

Leading the Way: Characteristics and Early Experiences of Selected Early Head Start Programs: Executive Summary Volumes I, II, and III. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (December 2000) 30p.

FULL TEXT: <http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/esdec2000.pdf>

“This report summarizes: the characteristics of the EHS research programs in fall 1997, the stories of each of the EHS research programs, and the extent that the programs were fully implemented.”

[Request CDPAC 239]

An Overview of Head Start. California Department of Education, California Head Start State Collaboration Office. (no date) 4p.

FULL TEXT: www.cde.ca.gov/cv/branch/child_development/CHSSCOview.htm

“This narrative gives an overview of the Head Start program and then discusses the need for collaboration with state programs. It describes the CHSSCO program in California and the various collaborative efforts that it has implemented.”

[Request CDPAC 240]

State Initiatives To Promote Early Learning: Next Steps in Coordinating Subsidized Child Care, Head Start, and State Prekindergarten. By Rachel Schumacher, Mark Greenberg, and Joan Lombardi. Center for Law and Social Policy. (April 2001) 125p.

FULL TEXT: www.clasp.org/pubs/childcare/FULLRPRT.PDF

“States often struggle with two key social goals: the need to promote school readiness for children and the need to support working families given increasing labor force participation among mothers with young children. This paper describes the challenges states face in addressing these issues, responses to these challenges, and recommendations for the future.”

[Request CDPAC 217]

2001 Head Start Fact Sheet. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (March 20, 2001) 6p.

FULL TEXT: <http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/about/fact2001.htm>

“This compilation of Head Start facts and statistics offers information on the budget, the enrollment, the number of grantees, the average cost per child, the number of paid staff and volunteers, and the state allocations.”

[Request CDPAC 241]